

TO FIGHT NEGRO WANTS FEDERAL PAY

Colonel William Wilson, Head of Association, Scores Proposed Militia Organization.

WANTS FEDERAL PAY

Duties of Officers and Men Now Demand Recognition by Congress, He Says.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday.—Colonel William Wilson, of Geneva, president of the National Guard Association of the State of New York, came out squarely against the organization of a negro regiment in this State in his address to-night at the opening session of the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the association. He favored the passage by Congress of the militia bill and criticized the practice of the War Department in ordering frequent changes of uniform of National Guard officers.

"When the proposition of federal pay for the State's officers forces first became a matter of general discussion," said Colonel Wilson, "I confess that I was one of those who believed that the time was not ripe for the ultimate effect likely to be beneficial to the negro. I was, however, persistently pushed to the fore. As the duties demanded of the guard, both from officers and the enlisted personnel, have grown in volume and importance, I have been convinced that I am a whole-hearted convert to the proposition."

Colonel Wilson said he had received the cooperation not only of the officers but of the men in the ranks in advocating the passage of the bill.

"I believe that, hurt though it may, we should not neglect what seems an apparent duty, namely, to come out squarely against the proposition, and that the organization in this State of a negro regiment," he continued, "I understand that with the movement for such an organization is a request for negro officers. I believe those who know me will appreciate that prejudice is not a part of my nature and that there were social questions only at stake I would be loath to deny the negro that for which demand has been made by him so loudly and persistently."

But when the question of the organization of those who have been cognizant of their ability as State troops is greatly against their efficiency, and since there is no need of the organization of additional infantry at this time, and because of the strength of that arm is in excess of the proper proportion of a division of troops, I believe that we ought no longer, either individually or as a body, dodge this question."

MR. DIX HALTS HIS BIG APPOINTMENTS

Will Confer with Mayor Gaynor on Health Officer and Service Board Post.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday.—Governor Dix has held up his appointments for Health Officer and Public Service Commissioners, which he said last night would certainly be made to-day, until he can so over the situation with Mayor Gaynor. The telephone between the executive chamber and New York has been busy to-day, and at this time, and because of the Governor will pay more attention to the advice of the Mayor than of Charles F. Murphy.

The Governor's slate has been broken and no one seems to know what will happen. It is not likely that any nominations will be made this week, although he may send the list to the Senate to-morrow. Friends of Dr. Joseph P. O'Connell, of Brooklyn, believe his chances have been improved by the visit of the Mayor.

Four of the Brooklyn Senators, Lorin M. Black, Jr., James F. Duhamel, Felix J. Sanner and James H. O'Brien, called on the Governor to-day to protest against the nomination of a hack politician for Commissioner of the State Prison, and insist on a Brooklyn man. The Governor had gone to the Executive Mansion suffering from a slight indisposition, and the Senators left a memorandum expressing their views.

James Smith, one-time Sheriff of Erie county and political foe of William J. Conners, looked large to-day as a candidate for Commissioner in the Second district. He is at the head of the Democratic league in Erie county, and at the same time has maintained friendly relations with William H. Fitzpatrick, the Tammany regent in Western New York.

SAYS LAND LAWS DRIVE TO CANADA

Senator Borah Scores Homestead Regulations and Declares Conservation Move Should Be Modified.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday.—The Democratic Senators continued to-day the plan of settling their differences in conference rather than on the floor of the Senate. They have been devoting most of their time in talking about the amendments to the Direct Primary bill, and have made substantial progress in getting a bill that will be acceptable to the direct nomination advocates.

It has been agreed to abolish the party emblem as a primary emblem, to prohibit the use of party funds in primary contests, to increase the number of days in which an independent primary nomination can be filed from five to ten and to reduce the number of signatures from four per cent to three per cent of the vote for Governor. There are two or three other changes which will be taken up next week by the conference at the same time as the amendments to the Levy law and changes in the Highway law. By these conferences the Democratic leaders will know just how many votes they can have on every measure before it goes to the Senate.

The Republicans are preparing to hold a conference on the plan to rescind the in-

Cuba Already Steadied by the American Note

State Department Hears Threat of Intervention Has Borne Fruit, the Military Putting a Halt to Its Political Activity.

ARMY, HOWEVER, IS READY FOR QUICK MOVE

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.—Convinced that the warning sent to President Gomez yesterday that the United States expects Cuba to live up to its treaty obligations and maintain a republican form of government will have a salutary effect, the State Department has now assumed the rôle of observer and is waiting developments. Secretary Knox does not expect an immediate adjustment of the Cuban political situation or pledges and promises from President Gomez or the Cuban political leaders. But he hopes that all who have the welfare of Cuba at heart will come to appreciate the motives which caused the United States to act, and that the nation's pride and patriotism must be emphasized to please the Cuban people.

Neither the reported dissatisfaction of President Gomez over interference of the United States in Cuban affairs nor the reported threats of General Nunez, the veteran leader, caused Secretary Knox much concern to-day. He realizes that the Cuban leaders must "play to the gallery" in their own country, so to speak, and that national pride and patriotism must be emphasized to please the Cuban people.

There were already evidences to-day that the position taken by the United States has served a good purpose. Last reports from the members of the Veterans stated specifically that no army officers were present. As the aim of the United States government is primarily to keep the army out of politics, as prescribed in the military law of Cuba, these advances were encouraging.

Many of the property owners, those engaged in mercantile business, the banks, &c., are said to favor American intervention. While confidently hoping that no military intervention will prove necessary, the United States government is naturally making provisions to meet an emergency should it arise. Major General Leonard

FEDERAL PRISONS FACE AN URGENT MR. MEYER URGES FACILITATE A QUICK FEDERAL SHIPLINE

House Committee Plans Hearings at Atlanta and Fort Leavenworth.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.—Plans are being made by the Democratic members of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to begin soon a sweeping investigation of the federal penitentiaries at Atlanta, Ga., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan. There may be an incidental inquiry into conditions at McNeil Island, Wash., but the attention of the committee will be centered upon the two largest of the federal penal institutions.

Representative "Jack" Beall, of Texas, chairman of the committee, said to-day that the committee was in a large measure actuated by the charges of inhuman treatment, poor food and inadequate accommodations at the Atlanta prison made by friends of Charles W. Morse, the New York banker.

Under the general authority conferred upon it by the House this committee may inquire into all matters of expense under the Department of Justice. It expects to ask for special authority to go to Atlanta and Fort Leavenworth and hold hearings. "I do not say that I have any preconceived notion that we will find things wrong at these institutions," said Mr. Beall to-day, "but I think the committee might do well to look into these matters carefully. I remember well that in investigation some time ago of a State prison in Texas brought to light a bad state of affairs that most people had no idea existed. It is true that the Superintendent of Prisons in Washington keeps a watch over these institutions, but they are left after all largely to the control of the wardens. Perhaps there is something that the country ought to know. Anyhow it will do no harm to find out."

F. L. Sealey, editor of the Atlanta Georgian, who had taken an active interest in behalf of securing a pardon for Mr. Morse, recently charged that the convicted banker had been cruelly treated by Meyer, the warden. This led to a sharp denial from the warden, who stated that disciplinary measures had been applied to Morse when the latter was found guilty of a crime. The warden stated that he had no money, and was absolutely forbidden to have money, and for this infringement of the rules some slight disciplinary measure was applied, said the warden. Mrs. Morse admitted that she had slipped some money into her husband's hand as she was leaving him after a visit.

The report of Attorney General Wickens for the year 1911 shows that the cost of maintaining the Atlanta prison that year was \$162,177, the Fort Leavenworth prison \$134,027 and the McNeil Island prison \$38,253. The average number of prisoners at Atlanta was 761, at Fort Leavenworth 1,047 and at McNeil Island 382.

Democrats Push New Primary Bill

Party Conferences at Albany Aid Progress—Plan to Abolish Political Emblem.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

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WIDE APPROVAL WON BY HITCHCOCK PLAN

Postmaster General Pleased by Editorial Comment on Federal Telegraphs.

LAWMAKERS ARE SILENT

Senators and Representatives Wait Until They Can Find Extent of Popular Opinion.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.—Postmaster General Hitchcock is gratified at the reception given his announcement of his recommendation that the government buy and operate the telegraph lines. A large proportion of the editorial comments, especially from the West, have been favorable. The Herald's editorial endorsing the principle attracted great interest. As usual, Senators and Representatives are waiting to hear the popular verdict before expressing their opinion.

Senator Boies Penrose, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and second republican member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to-day said he did not know what attitude the committee would take on the subject. He thought the proposed legislation for a parcels post and one-cent postage was more important.

"There is no great urgency about government acquisition and operation of the telegraph," he said. "Nobody is demanding it very strongly. It is a question well worth considering. There are arguments for government telegraphs on account of their being necessary for the maintenance of intelligence like the postal service that do not apply to the question of government ownership of railroads."

Senator Bourne, of Oregon, chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee, is hostile to the recommendation of government telegraphs at this time because he thinks it might interfere with the enactment of parcels post legislation. His colleague, Senator Chamberlain, favors Mr. Hitchcock's recommendation. He said he is entirely in accord with the plan of having the federal government take over and operate the telegraph systems of the country as part of the postal service.

As to the payment for the properties now owned by the commercial telegraph companies, he thought they should be paid for at their actual value, as shown by an investigation by a board of arbitration, or acquired under the right of eminent domain.

So far no measure has been introduced in either the Senate or House incorporating the provisions of Postmaster General Hitchcock's plan.

On the House side Speaker Clark, who once had a ready assortment of opinions on all subjects of government policy, is silent. Representative Underwood, the Democratic leader, declines to discuss the question.

More than forty governments control and operate their own telegraphs to the general satisfaction of 845,885,439 inhabitants—those of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Serbia, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey and Uruguay.

WESTERN UNION STILL SILENT ON THE PLAN

Declining to make a formal reply to the comprehensive statement issued by Mr. Clarence H. Mackay on Monday regarding the proposal of Postmaster General Hitchcock that the government take over all telegraph lines, Mr. Newcomb Carlton, first vice president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, remarked yesterday that as far as he knew "everybody interested in Mr. Hitchcock's plan was happy."

Mr. Carlton, only executive officer of the Western Union Telegraph Company who is authorized to make formal statements is Mr. Theodore N. Vall, the president, said Mr. Carlton. "Therefore anything I might say would be purely a personal statement and would be regarded as informal and of little value."

"Are you personally in sympathy with the plan proposed by Mr. Hitchcock that the government take over all telegraph lines?" Mr. Carlton was asked.

"Of course, I cannot discuss that," was the reply. "The Western Union Telegraph Company is perfectly contented with the situation as it is."

"Mr. Mackay said the postal lines are not for sale," suggested the reporter. "Will you say as much for the lines of the Western Union?"

"Mr. Vall is in Lynchville, Va.," replied Mr. Carlton. "You might ask him that question by telephone, if you care to patronize the telephone company."

It was intimated that Mr. Vall would make a formal reply to Mr. Mackay on his return from Vermont on Saturday. An officer of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company said last night there was little to add to the statement issued by Mr. Mackay.

"The step would be impracticable and would mean tremendous loss to the company," he said. "The British government has tried it in England and has found the municipal ownership of telephone lines to be a costly experiment, the system having paid in only two cities. The losses of the postal telegraph system, as Mr. Mackay already stated, are growing heavier."

The official said further that in his opinion the public would not countenance a plan whereby competition between the telegraph and long distance telephone is eliminated, as is now the case as far as the Western Union Company and the Bell Telephone Company are concerned, the only competitor being the Postal Telegraph Company.

ASKS \$500,000 EMBASSY FUND

Representative Sulzer Introduces Appropriation Bill for Sites and Buildings.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

Mr. Taft for Sweeping Changes in Economy Cause

Placing of Administrative Officers of Departments on Civil Service Basis and Abolition of Revenue Cutter Service Among Recommendations.

URGES CONGRESS TO RETAIN THE COMMISSION

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.—Although he is a candidate for renomination and, according to old fashioned practices, should be taking care not to tread on any toes, President Taft to-day sent to Congress a message recommending radical changes in the government's administration in the interests of economy and efficiency. He shows that economy is one of his cardinal principles.

"What the government does with nearly \$1,000,000,000 each year is of as much concern to the average citizen as is the manner of obtaining this amount of money for the public use," he declares, and then makes these radical recommendations:—

That all administrative officers in the departments at Washington and throughout the country be put into the civil service and taken out of politics.

That the Revenue Cutter Service be abolished, effecting a saving of \$1,000,000 annually.

That the Lighthouse and Life Saving services be consolidated.

That the auditing offices of the departments be consolidated.

That a new correspondence filing system be introduced.

The President asks that Congress appropriate \$200,000 more for continuance of the work of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency, of which Professor F. A. Cleveland is head and on which his recommendations are largely based. Although they have taken no official stand, Democratic members of the Appropriations Committee are indisposed to grant this appropriation. They say the heads of departments should force themselves to economize and that an economy commission is in itself a needless expense.

"I am convinced that results which are really worth while cannot be obtained, at least can be obtained only in small part, through the prosecution at irregular intervals of special inquiries bearing on particular services or features of administration. The benefits thus obtained must be but temporary. The problem of good administration is not one that can be solved at one time. It is a continuously present one."

In many ways, the President informed Congress, a decrease in the cost of government might be assured. There is, he says, of reorganization of the government departments, a consolidation and a re-arranging of bureaus that overlap in their work; a re-arranging of "local offices" throughout the country should be abolished and hundreds of political appointees who do but little work should be taken off the pay roll, and there should be an improvement in the method of government employment through the introduction of the civil service in practically every field.

Against Definite Office Terms.

The time has come, the President believes, when stated terms for administrative officers should be abolished. As long as questions of reappointment come up, he believes, the government is handicapped. He proposes a permanent tenure for officers who are qualified by reason of education and training to do the best work.

"The importance of the existence of a competent and reasonably permanent civil service," he says, "is of the greatest importance."

GOAL LINEERS ASK STATE OWNERSHIP

Socialist Resolution for the Government to Run "All Industries" Is Passed Unanimously.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday.—Government ownership of all industries was favored by the United Mine Workers of America, now in convention here, in a resolution adopted to-day. The resolution, which was presented by the local union of Manifold, Pa., is brief and is as follows:—

"Whereas, we consider it would be a benefit to the community at large, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this convention go on record as favoring government ownership of all industries."

The resolution was backed by the socialists in the convention, and found practically no opposition among the 1,300 delegates. There was little discussion, and the result of the vote was greeted with cheers.

Heated debate followed the reading of a resolution providing for withdrawal of the mine workers from the American Federation of Labor and the endorsement of the leadership of Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, one-time president of the miners, as "affiliated with that sleep-producing agency," the National Civic Federation.

The Federation of Labor, the resolution declared, "is in the grasp of Judge Gary, of the Steel Trust; Andrew Carnegie, of Homestead fame, and August Belmont, 'friend of the Interurban Railway Workers' of New York. It advocates the closing of a great labor convention in this new national industrial organization 'to emancipate wage workers from the yoke of industrial servitude.'"

George W. Latta, of Indiana, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, which non-concurred in the resolution, urged that to enforce wage demands it would be impolitic to withdraw from the federation. "Why not put the federation right instead of quitting it?" he said.

Edward Young, representing the Western Federation of Miners, in a speech favored one great union of coal and metal miners in the United States and Canada. Plans for such a merger are now under way.

Search for Missing Couple.

BANK FOOT FIGURES AND HORSE STORY

E. C. Batten Sues Widow of David Rothschild, Who Gave Her Keys to Hidden \$422,000.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

Reno, Nev., Wednesday.—Stories of his wife's habit of intoxication are related in the divorce suit filed here to-day by E. C. Batten, formerly of New York city.

Br. Batten alleges his wife was intoxicated in every city visited by them since their marriage, at Des Moines, Iowa, Iowa, in 1902. At Sioux Falls, he alleges, she attacked him in a hotel lobby and broke his glasses, a piece of glass penetrating his eye. At St. Louis, he says, she attempted to take poison and he prevented her. Her actions became so bad, he alleges, that he left her last December at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Batten followed him and arrived in Reno yesterday. Trouble followed and Mr. Batten sued out writs at once, asserting that she took possession of a trunk belonging to him, which he left at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mrs. Batten says his wife's first husband committed suicide. Her second husband was David Rothschild, who lost the Federal Bank of New York city of millions of dollars and died in Sing Sing. He says that after their marriage they were hounded by creditors and newspaper men, who, he says, took possession of a trunk belonging to him, which he left at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mrs. Batten told startling story of \$422,000 hidden loot.

Mrs. Eugene Batten, whose husband suing her for divorce, leaped into prominence in St. Louis November 19, 1911, when she made the statement that her erstwhile husband, David Rothschild, wrecker of the Federal Bank in New York city in 1904, had confided to her that he had hidden \$422,000 of the bank's fund in two safe deposit vaults and that the money had been in concealment ever since. The story, as published in the Herald exclusively on the following day, attracted nation wide attention.

In her statement, Mrs. Batten said that on the day preceding the collapse of the Federal Bank, Rothschild had brought home two packages of currency, one containing \$200,000, the other \$122,000. He told her at that time that she would be provided for no matter what happened to him. Mrs. Batten said Rothschild deposited one of these packages in a safe deposit vault at St. Louis, the other in a safe deposit vault in Jersey City.

Subsequently Rothschild removed both packages to a hiding place of which he alone knew, the whereabouts, and after his conviction he gave her two keys with the injunction that she should guard them as she might her own life. Rothschild died in Sing Sing Prison suddenly and the secret of the hiding place of the \$422,000 died with him.

George W. Glaze, a New York lawyer, who had been of counsel for the receiver of the Federal Bank, went to St. Louis and obtained from Mrs. Batten a complete statement regarding the missing money, together with two safe deposit keys, which it is believed are the keys to the boxes in which Rothschild's loot lies hidden. District Attorney Whitman is assisting Mr. Glaze in the search for the stolen money, but thus far the location of the hiding place of the money has not been discovered.

Mr. Glaze said last night that he had not known Mrs. Batten's movements recently, although he was aware that she had gone to Sioux Falls, S. D., and to St. Joseph, Mo., in search of a trunk which she believed contained documents that would reveal the hiding place of the money. Mr. Glaze said further that he expected to be able to make an important announcement with reference to the case in a few days.

FALCON TRIES TO STOP PUBLIC CLUB

Feathered Protege of Mr. Hitchcock Makes Trouble for Washington Post Office.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.—Winter after winter for eleven years a falcon hawk has been a terror to the Post Office Department with nothing but the kindest treatment from the post office authorities. Now it is charged with having tried to stop the Post Office clock. The quick capture of a pigeon has been located on the inner side of the dial on the pin that supports the hands. It is believed that the hawk dropped it there. To remove the obstruction it will be necessary to remove a section of the dial.

The hawk is the prize protégé of the Post Office Department, especially of Postmaster General F. H. Hitchcock, who is an ardent sportsman. For several years it has regularly arrived in Washington, where the law forbids the killing of other than Cooper's and sharp-shinned hawks. This bird is a true falcon, swift of flight and accustomed to attack its prey on the wing.

BROKER'S WIFE GETS DECREE

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Wednesday.—Supreme Court Justice Keogh to-day granted an interlocutory decree of divorce in the case of Gertrude M. Deems against Theodore B. Deems, Jr., a cotton broker of Manhattan. The couple live in Flushing, L. I., and separated in June, 1911. Mr. Deems, who has a seat on the Cotton Exchange, was accused of taking a manure in an automobile to the Garden City Hotel, on Long Island.

By the decree Mrs. Deems is to receive \$45 a week alimony and the custody of their two children, Theodore B. and Gertrude, seven and nine years of age, respectively.

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